

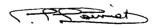
Transmitting aerials for the Perth v.h.f. television and v.h.f. sound station

TECHNOLOGICAL REPORT No. E - 113

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TRANSMITTING AERIALS FOR THE PERTH V.H.F. TELEVISION AND V.H.F. SOUND STATION

Technological Report No. E-113 (1964/81)



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INTRODUCTION

The Perth relay station came into operation on 26th October 1964. It provides a television and v.h.f. sound service to the town of Perth only.

SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION

Site:

The site is at Kinnoull Hill about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles (2.0 km) east of Perth town centre, grid reference NO/131232, height 400 ft (122 m) a.m.s.l.

Support Structure:

The support structure consists of a 47 ft (14.3 m) wooden pole. A similar pole spaced 96 ft (29 m) on a bearing of 270° ETN from the transmitting aerial pole is used to support the receiving aerials.

General Arrangement:

See Fig. 1.

Band I

Channel:

Channel 4 with vertical polarization is used. Both vision and sound carriers are offset +16.875 kc/s.

Aerial:

The aerial¹ consists of a single vertical 3-element Yagi oriented to give maximum radiation on a bearing of 275° ETN. The mean height is 47 ft (14·3 m) a.g.l.

Power:

A translator with an output power of 10 W is used.

Templet and Horizontal Radiation Pattern

(h.r.p.)

See Fig. 2 and Note 1.

Gain:

Mean intrinsic and net gain

0·1 dB

<u>Deduct:</u> loss in feeder (type RPC 2603)

0.9 dB

network loss

0.6 dB 1.5 dB

Mean effective gain

-1·4 dB

Band II

Carrier Frequencies:

89.3 (Light), 91.5 (Third), 93.7 (Scottish Home) Mc/s. The aerial consists of two tiers each of two horizontal $\lambda/2$ dipoles mounted on bearings of 243° and 333° ETN, spaced 3 ft 9½ in (1.16 m) from the wooden support pole axis and fed with equal co-phased currents. The inter-tier spacing is 0.5 λ and the mean height is 34 ft (10.4 m) a.g.l. There are independent main feeders to each tier.

Power:

A translator with an output power of 10 W is used.

Templet and h.r.p.:

See Fig. 3 and Note 2.

Gain:

Mean intrinsic gain

0 • 2 dB

Deduct: loss due to possible misalignment

and distribution feeders

0.2 dB

dB

Mean net gain

0

Deduct: loss in main feeder

(type RPC 2603)

1.0 dB

network loss

0.9 dB 1.9 dB

Mean effective gain

-1.9 dB

Programme Links:

Both television and sound programmes are obtained by direct pick-up of the transmissions from Kirk o'Shotts.

Notes:

- 1. The aerial design was based on the use of a Yagi aerial of the type used for re-broadcast reception (r.b.r.) and for which the h.r.p. was known from previous measurements.
- 2. The h.r.p. shown in Fig. 3 was determined from measurements on a small-scale model of the aerial.

REFERENCE

Detailed information on the construction and dimensions of the aerials is given on the following drawings prepared by BBC Planning and Installation Department:

P.I.D. 9113.2.1A. Arrangement of transmitting aerials on wooden pole.

P.I.D. 9113.2.2A. Arrangement of r.b.r. aerials on wooden pole.

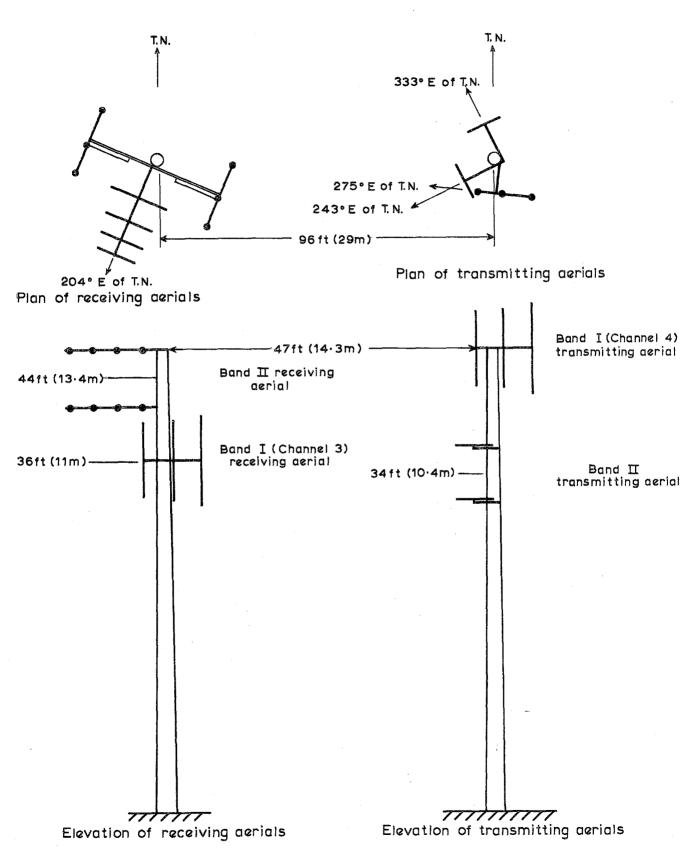


Fig. 1. General arrangement of aerials on wooden support poles.

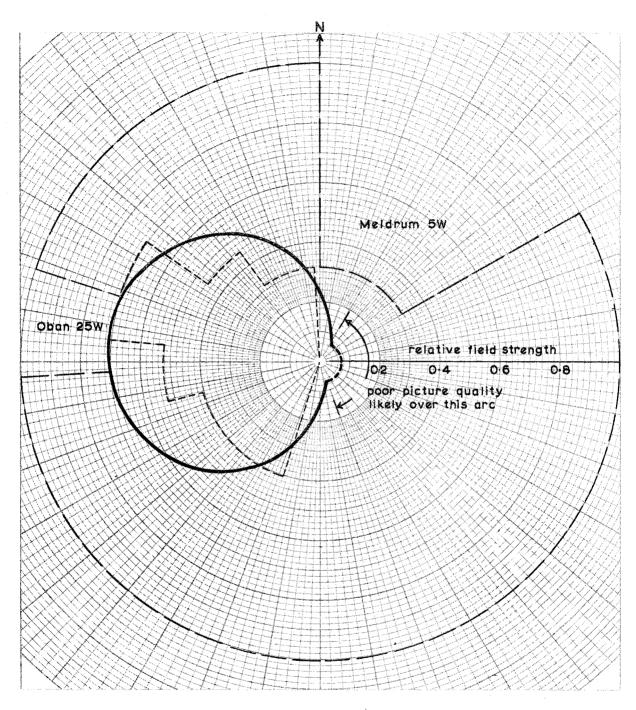


Fig. 2. Band I templet and horizontal radiation pattern VERTICAL POLARIZATION

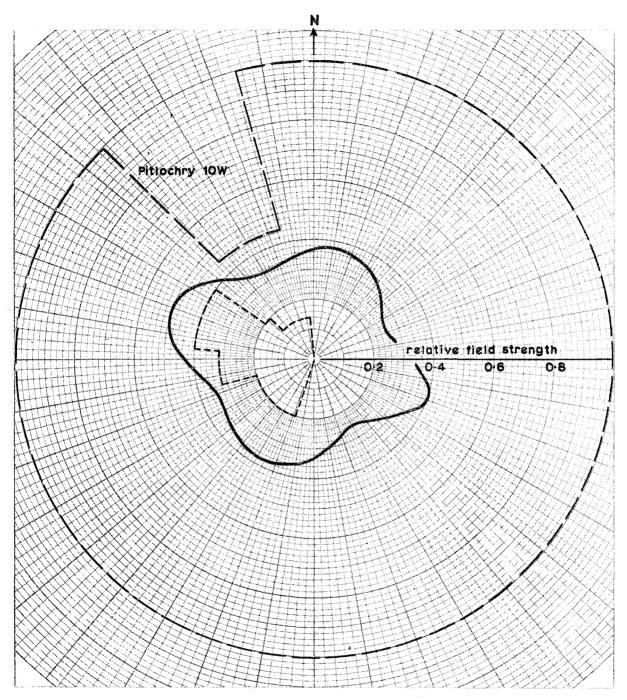


Fig. 3. Band Π templet and horizontal radiation pattern HORIZONTAL POLARIZATION

89.3 (Light), 91.5 (Third), 93.7 (Scottish Home), Mc/s

Mean effective gain -1.9 dB — — — Maximum permissible E.R.P.

Transmitter power 10W — — — Minimum desirable E.R.P.

Mean E.R.P. 6.5W